

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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Publication

For Members
Only

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NEW PROCEDURE ADOPTED FOR MAKING DEFERMENTS

**Registrants 18 to 29 to Be Certified
by Government Agencies for
Draft Board Action**

New procedure to govern requests for deferment of all men under 30 years of age who hold key positions in war industries and who were classified as 2-A or 2-B on January 1, 1945, was announced jointly on February 18 by Director Lewis B. Hershey of the Selective Service System and Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission.

The new plan provides that agencies in government responsible for procurement and production of war goods, and those responsible for the maintenance of essential services, may certify to local Selective Service boards the names of men 18 through 29 years of age who, in the interest of the war effort, should be given the greatest consideration for occupational deferment.

Fifteen government agencies were designated to certify the names of workers under the new plan, included in which are the War Food Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, War Production Board, and the Coordinator of Fisheries, who will be responsible for certification of workers in the food production and allied fields.

Under the plan local draft boards will still have the right to defer registrants certified or not certified, if in their judgment such a registrant would qualify for deferment under a strict interpretation of being "necessary to and regularly engaged" in war production or a war-supporting activity. The announcement of the plan emphasized that the decision as to whether or not a man will be deferred will rest solely with the local board, subject to appeal.

The new plan will replace the present procedure involving the filing of forms known as 42A Special for men aged 18 through 25.

The War Food Administration is working out instructions for the operation of the plan as applied to the food industries, which are expected to be announced at an early date.

The WFA, it is understood, will use its field representatives to obtain from employers the names of workers in the

classes and age group covered by the plan, which are to be listed in the order of their importance to the plant or establishment. The employer will be responsible for furnishing these lists to the field representatives.

Certification of names to the local draft boards will be made in part by WFA district representatives and in part by Washington headquarters of WFA. These certifications taken together may not exceed 30 per cent of the total employees in the entire list certified to the local draft board.

The Coordinator of Fisheries also is engaged in working out criteria to govern the distribution of labor between cannery, fresh and frozen fish, and between more and less essential fisheries, and between geographical areas of plentiful and short supplies of labor. They have called in their eastern coordinators for a three-day session to develop policy and to outline the plan.

CANNED CITRUS SET-ASIDE INCREASED BY NEW ORDER

Government to Take 51% of Grapefruit, 45% of Orange, and 43% of Blended Juices

The War Food Administration has increased the quantities of canned citrus juices required to be set aside (by amending War Food Order 22.7) from the current pack, and at the same time, announced that individual canners who contract with the Government for delivery of the required quota may file application for release from provisions of WFO 122, the emergency citrus order which was issued in January.

The new set-aside percentages, effective February 17 under WFO 22.7, based on last year's pack, are as follows: grapefruit juice, 41 per cent—increased from 39; orange juice, 56 per cent—increased from 30; and blended (orange and grapefruit) juice, 49 per cent—increased from 32.

Measured in terms of the current 1944-45 season's estimated pack, the new set-aside percentages under WFO 22.7 will be 51 per cent (10.8 million cases) for grapefruit juice; 45 per cent (4.5 million cases) for orange juice; and 43 per cent (3 million cases) for blended juice. Estimated total 1944-45

(Concluded on page 8535)

NEW MANPOWER MEASURE REPORTED TO THE SENATE

**Committee Approves Substitute for
May Bill—Consideration
to Begin Monday**

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on February 22 agreed by a vote of 13 to 4 to report a substitute for the May manpower bill (H. R. 1752) passed by the House. The measure is scheduled to come up for consideration in the Senate on February 26.

The House Rules Committee approved the reporting of the Lemke resolution (H. Con. Res. 29), companion to the Tydings resolution (S. Con. Res. 8), authorizing a joint investigation of the drafting of agricultural labor.

The Senate substitute for the May bill which was summarized in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 27, embodies features of several Senate bills under consideration by the Committee. Principal features of the measure as approved by the Committee follow:

Gives administrative authority to the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, under the direction and supervision of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to carry out the functions provided in the bill.

Gives legal status to the management-labor policy committee on national, regional, and State or local basis, for consultation on basic policy decisions.

Provides for utilization of existing hiring channels.

Provides that notice shall be given to the War Manpower Commission at the earliest possible time of changes, or anticipated changes, in war production schedules.

Authorizes the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion to make or cause to be made in-plant surveys of the use of manpower by the War and Navy departments to determine the extent to which such departments are making the most effective use of employees, or subject to their jurisdiction as members of the armed forces, and to take appropriate measures to eliminate labor wastage and labor hoarding.

Authorizes the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission to make similar surveys in civilian establishments.

Authorizes the War Manpower Commission to prescribe employment ceilings in designated areas, activities or places of employment, fixing the maximum number of workers by age, sex, or

occupational qualifications who may be there employed; and prohibiting the employment of workers beyond such maximum number, and to prohibit or regulate the hiring, solicitation or recruitment of new workers by employers. Employers are prohibited from hiring or retaining in their employ any individual in violation of regulations.

Provides for transportation of workers and their families and household goods who comply with the War Manpower Commission request to move outside their own areas, as well as transportation back to their original homes.

Provides for a method of appeal from action taken with respect to any person under the regulations.

Provides for retention of seniority rights of persons transferring to temporary positions under WMC orders.

Prescribes penalties for persons violating the regulations.

Amends the Selective Service Act by providing that local draft boards shall base their classification of farm labor "solely and exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort and whether a satisfactory replacement can be obtained, without reference to the relative essentiality of the registrant to an agricultural occupation or endeavor as compared with any other occupation, service or endeavor."

Hearings on the bill to extend the Emergency Price Control Act (S. J. Res. 30) will begin February 27 before the Senate Banking and Currency committee. The bill contains a provision extending the Act for 18 months instead of the usual year.

The George bill, separating the loan agencies from the Commerce Department which had a turbulent journey through Congress, and the appropriation bill authorizing \$6,700,000 for an agricultural census, have gone to the White House and are awaiting the President's signature.

The insurance bill, which exempts companies from the Federal anti-trust laws for three years in order to give the States time to rewrite their legislation to conform with the Supreme Court decision last Spring, has gone to conference. The Commodity Credit Corporation bill, passed by the Senate, is now awaiting action by the House Rules committee.

Military to Need More Cans

Current demand for cans for packing military items will probably increase over-all second-quarter can requirements 20 to 25 per cent above those of 1944, War Production Board officials told members of the Can Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting here.

Industry members stated that the principal problem to be faced in meeting these requirements was manpower. Ways and means of assisting the can industry in obtaining its manpower requirements were discussed at length, particularly with respect to special assistance during the next three or four months, the period during which the greatest number of seasonal food cans are manufactured.

The need for using available manpower on the military and seasonal food requirements, together with the tighter steel position, will mean that very few of the previously prohibited cans, which were permitted to be manufactured under the amendment of Order M-81, dated January 1, 1945, will be produced for the time being, it was pointed out.

The next meeting of the committee is scheduled for Thursday, March 8.

Canned Green Bean Offers

The War Food Administration is offering for sale to all green bean canners, established food distributors and State purchasing agents 126,638 cases of canned green beans. These beans, from the 1942 and 1943 packs, are the balance of a larger quantity previously offered for sale to both the original and competitive canners.

The beans are being offered at specified prices, f. o. b. present location. A reconditioning allowance, not to exceed 10 cents a dozen on No. 2 cans, 15 cents a dozen on No. 2½ cans, or 45 cents a dozen on No. 10 cans, will be allowed if labor or materials are necessary to recondition packages or containers, including relabeling. An itemized claim for such allowances must be submitted to WFA within 60 days from date of delivery.

Offers to buy should be for an entire lot and will be acted upon in order of receipt, and will be subject to confirmation by wire. All offers to buy must be received by 5 p. m., e. w. t., March 2 and should be addressed to the Sales Branch, Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Fishing Vessel Is for Sale

The Ace, 110-foot diesel passenger fishing vessel requisitioned by the armed forces, has been turned over to War Shipping Administration for sale as surplus, WSA has announced.

The Ace, built in 1918 as a sub-chaser, is 110 feet by 14 feet 9 inches by 6 feet and is powered with a 260 horsepower Superior diesel engine. The vessel is

offered "as is, where is, on date of delivery." Bids will be opened March 14, 1945.

Prospective buyers can obtain information by writing the Assistant Deputy Administrator for Small Vessels, War Shipping Administration, Washington 25, D. C. or contacting the Commanding Officer, U. S. Coast Guard Operating Base, Eassington, Pa., where the vessel is located.

Plan for Disposing of Surplus Property in Foreign Countries

In order that prompt action may be taken to organize the disposed of surplus property located in foreign countries, the Surplus Property Board issued on February 20 Temporary Regulation A assigning disposal functions in those areas to the owning agencies.

While the temporary regulation applies to all owning agencies and affects all surplus property abroad, except merchant vessels and naval vessels, it was drawn at this time so that the Army and Navy, the largest holders of surplus property, may take immediate steps to handle the growing volume of surpluses in non-combat areas. Commanders in combat areas have full powers over all military property in their areas. That authority is not affected by this regulation.

A more comprehensive, definitive regulation will be issued by the Surplus Property Board at a later date.

The responsibility for all disposal policies on surplus agricultural commodities, foods, cotton and woolen goods, is assigned to the War Food Administration under the Surplus Property Act of 1944. WFA has concurred in the issuance of the temporary regulation which, for the time being, assigns the disposal responsibility for these items to the owning agencies. This assignment will remain until amended by joint action of SPB and WFA.

The effect of the temporary regulation is to rescind the authority over foreign disposal heretofore in the hands of the Foreign Economic Administration, except for its own property and Lend-lease surpluses. Foreign disposal was originally assigned to FEA under Regulation No. 1 of the Surplus War Property Administration.

The Army and Navy have set up a joint organization called the Office of Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner to carry out their responsibilities under the temporary regulation. SPB has approved the delegation of authority by the Army and Navy to this Liquidation Commissioner through the issuance of Order No. 1 under the temporary regulation.

Stocks of Canned Peas

Total civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands on February 1, 1945, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 2,583,388 actual cases, equivalent to 2,647,000 cases basis No. 2's as compared with 6,014,000 cases basis No. 2's on February 1, 1944, as reported to the Office of Price Administration.

Shipments by canners in January, 1945, were 871,822 actual cases, equivalent to 874,000 cases basis No. 2's compared with 1,003,000 cases basis No. 2's in January of the preceding year, as reported to the OPA.

Total civilian supply of canned peas from the 1944 pack is estimated at 17,800,000 cases basis No. 2's compared with a civilian supply of 28,400,000 cases from the 1943 pack.

The following table, showing the civilian stocks on specified dates and civilian shipments in January, 1945, in actual cases, is based upon reports from canners who packed about 80 per cent of the 1944 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

| N. Y. and Me.: Alaskas. Sweets. | Total civilian stocks Jan. 1, 1945 | | Civilian shipments Feb. 1, 1945 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | Cases | Cases | Cases | Cases |
| Alaskas..... | 295,398 | 235,159 | 40,239 | |
| Sweets..... | | | | |
| Mid-Atlantic: Alaskas..... | 151,031 | 21,229 | 129,802 | |
| Sweets..... | 27,891 | 19,523 | 8,360 | |
| Mid-West: Alaskas..... | 728,993 | 531,546 | 197,447 | |
| Sweets..... | 1,024,656 | 807,026 | 217,830 | |
| Western: Alaskas..... | 84,781 | 51,281 | 33,500 | |
| Sweets..... | 1,142,260 | 897,625 | 244,633 | |
| Total: Alaskas..... | 964,805 | 604,056 | 360,749 | |
| Sweets..... | 2,490,405 | 1,979,332 | 511,073 | |

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of sweet corn in canners' hands on February 1, 1945, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 3,925,961 actual cases equivalent to 3,710,000 cases of No. 2's on February 1, 1944, as reported to the Office of Price Administration.

Shipments by canners in January, 1945, were 1,529,180 actual cases equivalent to 1,416,000 cases basis No. 2's compared with shipments of 1,904,000 basis No. 2's in January, 1944, as reported to the OPA.

Civilian supply of canned corn from the 1944 pack is estimated at 17,800,000 cases basis No. 2's compared with civilian supply of 24,000,000 cases from the 1943 pack.

The following table showing the civilian stocks on specified dates and the

January, 1945, shipments, in actual cases, is based on reports from the canners who packed about 84 per cent of the sweet corn, together with estimates for those not reporting:

| Eastern States: Cream style— White..... Golden..... | Total civilian stocks | | Civilian shipments Jan. 1, 1945 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Cases | Cases | |
| Whole grain— Golden..... | 250,728 | 202,010 | 48,718 |
| White..... | 47,146 | 30,162 | 16,984 |
| Western States: Cream style— White..... Golden..... | 458,495 | 286,380 | 172,115 |
| Whole grain— Golden..... | 2,510,985 | 1,783,078 | 727,907 |
| White..... | 55,462 | 47,618 | 7,846 |
| Total Eastern..... | 970,249 | 604,910 | 275,330 |
| Total Western..... | 4,484,862 | 3,231,051 | 1,253,811 |
| Total U. S. | 5,455,111 | 3,825,961 | 1,529,180 |

business in that State to register with and be licensed by the Secretary of State, has made an unfavorable report upon the measure.

Further efforts to pass the proposed legislation are not expected. The introduction of the bill was noted in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 27.

Sales of Government-owned Foods Reported for January

Sales of government-owned surpluses of canned food items and dry beans and peas for January amounted to \$476,403. About 77 per cent, or \$386,514 of the sales, consisted of canned green beans, green peas, evaporated milk, potatoes, and tomatoes. Items sold and the sale price follow:

| Commodity | Quantity | Price |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| | Cases | |
| Apricots..... | 12 | \$.61 |
| Beans, green..... | 50,187 | 120,480 |
| Corn, sweet..... | 7,151 | 15,858 |
| Milk, condensed..... | 197 | 30 |
| Milk, evaporated..... | 20,757 | 41,552 |
| Olives..... | 451 | 1,584 |
| Orange juice..... | 12 | 40 |
| Peas, green..... | 64,580 | 151,836 |
| Potatoes..... | 48,658 | 37,280 |
| Pumpkin..... | 12,610 | 28,231 |
| Sauerkraut..... | 201 | 461 |
| Tomatoes..... | 20,082 | 35,387 |
| | Pounds | |
| Dry beans..... | 180,800 | \$8,012 |
| Pea seed..... | 10,000 | 225 |

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice in canners' hands on February 1, 1945, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 4,753,331 actual cases, equivalent to 5,360,000 cases basis No. 2's. These compare with February 1, 1944, civilian stocks of 3,788,000 cases equivalent No. 2's, as reported to the Office of Price Administration.

The table shown below is based on reports from canners who canned about 78 per cent of the 1944 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

| | Cans per case | Civilian stocks |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Feb. 1, 1945 | Cases |
| No. 211 Cyl..... | 48 | |
| No. 300 (incl. all 300 cans from 407 to 412)..... | 48 | 588 |
| No. 1 Tall..... | 48 | 5,179 |
| No. 303 Cyl..... | 24 | 2,213 |
| No. 2..... | 24 | 2,334,234 |
| No. 2 Cyl. (incl. all 307 cans from 508 to 513)..... | 24 | 30,819 |
| No. 3 Cyl. (incl. 404 cans from 615 to 708)..... | 12 | 1,642,853 |
| No. 10..... | 6 | 534,067 |
| Miscellaneous tin..... | .. | 8,510 |
| Glass..... | .. | 204,548 |
| Total (actual cases)..... | .. | 4,753,331 |
| Total (basis 24/2's)..... | .. | 5,360,000 |

Missouri Licensing Bill Killed

The Association has been advised by a Missouri canner that the House Committee of the State Legislature to which was referred House Bill 64 requiring canners and food manufacturers doing

OPA Regional Offices Given Emergency Pricing Authority

Authority has been delegated to OPA regional offices to establish maximum charges for the processing, packing and loading of agricultural commodities and other food products, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

This action, effective February 26, 1945, by Revised Supplementary Service Regulation 43 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 165 will permit field offices to act quickly when changes in prices are found necessary to process, pack or load agricultural and other food products to save them from being spoiled or wasted. The authority can, in turn, be delegated by regional administrators to district directors.

Most orders issued under this authority will be those necessary to provide temporary relief, OPA said. No order can be made effective for more than 90 days. However, such orders may be continued in effect beyond 90 days by amendment if approval is obtained from OPA's national office.

Since December 26, 1944, field offices have had authority to establish ceilings on rates for farm services performed by independent contractors in cases where the War Food Administration has taken action to establish maximum wage rates for farm workers.

The new regulation permits field action on the specified processing, packing and loading operations regardless of whether the War Food Administration has acted to set maximum wage rates for farm workers. The order lists the following definitions:

"Processing" is defined as grading, sorting, candling, washing, cleaning, drying, hulling, shelling, dehydrating, cutting, slicing, weighing, kippering, distilling, pickling, canning, milling, and other services involved in preparing products for market, but does not include the processing of agricultural commodities and other food products when performed in connection with retail frozen food locker services.

"Packing" is defined as sacking, bottling, wrapping, packaging, crating and related services.

"Loading" means loading into trucks, rail cars, boats or barges.

"Agricultural commodities" mean fruits, vegetables, cereals, nuts, seeds, grain, feed and their by-products.

"Other food products" mean meat, game fish, poultry products, dairy products and their by-products.

Quotas for Canning Machinery

The Canning Machinery Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting recommended that a procedure for is-

suing individual production quotas for canning machinery be determined by the War Production Board. The recent amendment to Food Processing Machinery Order L-292, removing restrictions requiring an AA-5 or better rating for purchase of such machinery, was discussed by the committee. Since the removal of the rating floor, manufacturers find themselves flooded with unrated orders, committee members said. It may be impossible, they added, to fill all of these orders within WPB permitted production.

A representative from the War Food Administration pointed out to the committee that Order L-292 provides that ratings will continue to be awarded applicants if it is definitely shown that the equipment is for the maintenance of existing operations. Ratings for expansions will be granted, the WFA representatives said, only when such expansions are essential to the war food program.

Hauls for Army and Navy Large

American railroads hauled 10,900,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Army and Navy last year, the Association of American Railroads has reported. About 244,000 carloads were transported for the Army and approximately 120,000 for the Navy.

Army shipments included 41,240 carloads of meats, 5,225 of poultry, 3,900 of butter, 4,280 of fresh eggs, 12,440 of sugar, and 2,800 of dried beans and peas.

About 54,000 carloads of dry provisions and 66,000 of fresh, chilled, canned, and frozen foods were transported for the Navy. Included in these totals were approximately 22,000 carloads of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices.

Besides the large quantities of food which the railroads hauled for the armed services, approximately 121,200 carloads of foodstuffs were transported for Lend-lease shipments in 1944.

Fiber Container Order

The use of fiber shipping containers for processed fresh fruits and vegetables, and certain other products specifically excepted, is not affected by the amended Limitation Order L-317, upon which the War Production Board issued the press statement reproduced in the INFORMATION LETTER for February 9.

In the amended order the following products are specifically excepted from the required reduction in use of fiber board: Fishery products, dairy products, poultry, eggs, unprocessed fresh

fruits and vegetables, and processed fresh fruits and vegetables (that is, fruits and vegetables not previously preserved which are packed in the container and are preserved by the medium of heating or freezing). Meat and meat products are controlled by a separate schedule in the order.

Hearings on Amendments to Tuna Trade Practice Rules

Tuna fish canners were notified this week that the Federal Trade Commission will hold hearings March 27 in Washington on proposed amendments to the Trade Practice Rules for the Tuna Industry as promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission on August 27, 1940.

The suggested amendment to Rule 1 is the designation of present subsection (c) as subsection (d) and the addition of a new subsection (e) reading as follows:

(c) *Grated or Shredded Tuna:* (1) The term 'Grated Tuna' as herein used shall be deemed to be the descriptive term for small uniform pieces of wholesome cooked tuna meat produced in this form by a mechanical process. The pieces shall be free from dark meat, bones, skin, extraneous tissue and debris, and tuna meat used for this type of pack shall be of a kind and quality at least equal to that employed in packing 'Standard Tuna' as described in subsection (b) (1) above.

(2) The term 'Grated White Meat Tuna' or 'Shredded White Meat Tuna' as herein used shall be deemed to be the descriptive term for like small uniform pieces of wholesome cooked albacore meat prepared and packed in the same manner. The tuna meat used shall be of a kind and quality at least equal to that employed in packing 'Standard White Meat Tuna' as described in subsection (b) (2) above."

The suggested amendment to Rule 2—Deceptive Designations—would change the rule to read as follows:

"*Rule 2—Deceptive Designations:* It is an unfair trade practice to sell, offer for sale, advertise, describe or otherwise represent, directly or indirectly, any industry product as 'Fancy Tuna,' 'Fancy White Meat Tuna,' 'Standard Tuna,' 'Standard White Meat Tuna,' 'Grated Tuna,' 'Shredded Tuna,' 'Grated White Meat Tuna,' 'Shredded White Meat Tuna,' 'Tuna Flakes,' 'Flakes,' 'White Meat Flakes,' or by similar designation, when such product does not conform to the definitions set out in Rule 1 above."

Other amendments, including amendments to the foregoing or to any other rule or part of the Trade Practice Rules for the Tuna Industry promulgated August 27, 1940, may be submitted or proposed for consideration.

CANNED CITRUS SET-ASIDE

(Concluded from page 8531)

packs are 21 million cases of grapefruit juice; 10 million cases of orange juice; and 7 million cases of blended juice. These compare with 26, 8 and 6 million cases, respectively, last year.

Text of Amendment 1 to WFO 22.7 follows:

War Food Order No. 22.7, as amended (9 F. R. 12333, 10 F. R. 103), is hereby further amended as follows:

1. By deleting the provisions of § 1425.9 (a) (2) and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

(2) "Base period" means (i) with respect to grapefruit juice, orange juice, and orange juice and grapefruit juice blended, packed in California, the period commencing on December 1, 1943, and ending on November 30, 1944; and with respect to grapefruit juice, orange juice, and orange juice and grapefruit juice blended, packed in States other than California, the period commencing on August 1, 1943, and ending on July 31, 1944; (ii) with respect to grapefruit segments packed in California, the period commencing on December 1, 1944, and ending on November 30, 1945; and with respect to grapefruit segments packed in States other than California, the period commencing on August 1, 1944, and ending on July 31, 1945.

2. By adding the figure "(1)" immediately after the heading "Quota restrictions," in § 1425.9 (b), and further, by adding, at the end of the provisions in said § 1425.9 (b) (1) a new paragraph reading as follows:

(2) Each canner who, pursuant to the provisions of this order, is required to set aside any commodity listed in Column A of said Table 1 shall be deemed to have met the set-aside requirements of this order if he sets aside the entire quantity of the respective commodity which is in his possession on February 17, 1945, plus the quantity of such commodity which he packs during the remainder of the quota period after February 16, 1945, even though such amount is less than the quantity of the respective commodity required to be set aside by the provisions of this order: *Provided*, That any such quantity shall be equal to or greater than the quantity of such commodity which the canner was required to set aside by the provisions of this order in effect prior to February 17, 1945.

3. By deleting from Column B of Table 1 the figures "58", "39", "30", and "32" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the figures "100", "41", "56", and "49", respectively.

The provisions of this amendment shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., EWT, February 17, 1945. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 22.7, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of

the said War Food Order No. 22.7, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

USDA Issues Report on Status of the European Corn Borer

As in previous years, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture conducted a survey in 1944 to determine the relative fall abundance of the European corn borer in 400 counties within 22 States infested by the insect in northeastern United States. The average level of European corn borer abundance for 313 comparable counties surveyed in the United States decreased from 149.3 borers per 100 plants in the fall of 1943 to 81.4 in the fall of 1944 and was 72.7 borers per 100 plants for all 400 counties surveyed in 1944. However, the decrease was not common to all parts of the infested territory and the area surveyed in 1944 may be divided according to the general trends of corn borer abundance.

In the eastern part of the corn belt (Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan) and in most other States east to the Atlantic Coast, populations of the insect were generally lower in 1944 than in 1943, whereas farther west in the corn belt, especially in Illinois and Iowa, the borer was much more abundant in 1944 than in 1943. A trend toward increased abundance of the corn borer from 1943 to 1944 was apparent across northern New England, where, however, populations in this area still remained relatively light.

The corn borer was found in 1944 in Kansas, Nebraska and Tennessee for the first time, and in a considerable number of counties outside the border of previously infested territory in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina. This new dispersion of the insect was most pronounced over the western third of Iowa, appearing in 31 counties, and in Minnesota, in 16 counties. In 20 comparable counties of eastern Iowa, the mean of 19.9 borers per 100 plants in 1943 increased to 55.3 in 1944.

For the first time measurable populations of the corn borers were found in Minnesota in 1944. These were in Houston and Fillmore counties in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, which averaged 20 and 8.8 borers per 100 plants, respectively. In Illinois, the average number of borers per 100 plants in 28 comparable counties increased from 80 in 1943 to 117.4 in 1944.

Although the mean of the data from

nine comparable counties in eastern Wisconsin showed no significant change in borer abundance from 61.6 borers per 100 plants in 1943 to 59.8 in 1944, additional information gained during the 1944 survey and general knowledge of conditions in 1943 indicated a definite trend of borer increase over much of the southern half of the State first surveyed in 1944.

In Indiana, where the average number of borers per 100 plants was 65.9 in 1944 as compared with 170.8 in 1943, almost two-thirds of the 78 counties surveyed showed significant reductions in populations of the corn borer from 1943 to 1944. In the other third of the counties, little or no change occurred.

About half of the 33 counties surveyed in the western part of Ohio maintained practically the same borer populations in 1944 as in 1943 while the remainder of this group of counties in the State showed a decrease over the same period.

The status of the borer in Michigan was essentially the same in 1944 as in 1943, the 14 counties surveyed averaging 66 borers per 100 plants in 1943 and 64.7 in 1944. In Pennsylvania and New York, numbers of the borers were definitely lower in 1944 than in 1943.

A limited number of copies of the complete report have been furnished the Association's Raw Products Bureau and are available to member canners on request. This report includes a map showing spread of the borer in 1944 and county and State figures on borer populations.

WFO 74 Amended

The War Food Administration, by amendment of WFO 74, has added lard to the list of set-aside foods which can be purchased by ship suppliers for provisioning merchant marine ships.

At the same time, canned applesauce, blueberries, sweet cherries, and sauerkraut were added to the list of "designated foods." These four canned products will be handled under the provisions of the order in the same manner as other canned fruits and vegetables now covered.

Proposed Texas Legislation

A bill, listed as House Bill 183, was introduced in the Texas legislature on January 30 by Mr. Leonard, the purpose of which is to provide a means of protecting trade-marks of manufacturers, including canners and processors of foods, by registration of such trade marks with the clerk of the county in which the principal place or office of business is located.

Abstracts of Seized Enemy-owned U. S. Patents Available

Publication of two sets of abstracts or short descriptions of 45,000 alien owned U. S. patents seized by the Alien Property Custodian of the United States Government has just been announced by James E. Markham, the Custodian.

These patents, which contain many items that may be of value in prosecuting the war and also for post-war use, cover practically every field of manufacture. Licensees to most of these patents are available to American citizens at a nominal fee of \$15 per patent and are good for the life of the patent.

To help find items of particular interest, the abstracts have been classified and indexed. The mechanical and electrical abstracts (about 37,000 patents) consist of a short description and an illustrative drawing. The chemical abstracts (about 8,000 patents) consist of a condensed description of the chemical principle involved.

The set of the mechanical and electrical abstracts is bound in four volumes comprising approximately 4,000 pages and includes a 48-page index. The set of chemical abstracts in 33 sections, contains about 2,000 pages and has a 400-page index. Each set of abstracts sells for \$25 and may be obtained from the Office of Alien Property Custodian, 311 Field Building, Chicago 3, Illinois.

If the complete sets of abstracts are not desired, portions of them (sections or classes dealing with any one subject) are obtainable at proportional cost. An index showing the section or class titles and prices may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Alien Property Custodian, 311 Field Building, Chicago 3, Illinois.

Georgia Tomato Plant Policy Committee Report Is Issued

The report of the Tomato Plant Policy Committee, appointed last December following a conference held in the State Capitol Building at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss methods of improving production and handling of tomato plants, has just been issued in mimeographed form. The *INFORMATION LETTER* for December 22, 1944, carried an announcement of the holding of the conference, which was attended by the Director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

The report includes a discussion of the principal causes of inferior plants, suggests improvements to be made, and makes a number of recommendations. The chairman of the Policy Committee, Dr. D. R. Porter, has condensed in

mimeographed form, as an addendum to the report of the Committee, the findings of Dr. W. D. Moore on the relation between various plant growing practices and the quality of tomato plants.

The Raw Products Bureau of the Association has a limited number of copies of these two mimeographed statements which may be obtained by interested members on request.

WFA Limits Price Support Program on Dry Edible Peas

The War Food Administration has limited Government price supports on the 1945 crop of dry edible peas to the actual production from the goal acreage. The Government will purchase only the amount produced on the goal acreage less the amount sold for seed and civilian consumption. This action is taken to encourage other uses of part of the greatly increased acreage used for peas in recent years and to prevent the accumulation of excessively large stocks of peas. It is taken at the suggestion of, and after consultation with, growers and processors of the commodity.

As previously announced, prices for the 1945 crop of smooth-type dry peas will be supported at \$4.50 per hundredweight, basis No. 1, which represents a reduction of \$1.15 per hundredweight from the 1944 support price.

The new program provides for an agreement to be executed by each processor or dealer desiring to sell smooth edible peas to the Commodity Credit Corporation. This agreement specifies that he will purchase, when requested, all of each lot of smooth edible peas offered by the grower, who must present a certificate of eligibility. For that part of the amount purchased which the certificate shows is entitled to the price support, the processor or dealer agrees to pay the support price minus not more than an agreed processor's margin.

The certificate of eligibility, to be issued by the county committee of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, indicates the percentage of the grower's crop which is entitled to the support price, as determined by the relation of the farm goal to the planted acreage. If the planted acreage is not in excess of the farm's pea goal for 1945, the whole production is eligible for the support.

Because of war-stimulated demands, the acreage of dry edible smooth peas was increased from a 1937-41 planted average of 280,000 acres to 832,000 acres in 1943 and 746,000 acres in 1944. Nearly all the acreage is in Oregon,

Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. For 1945, the acreage goal for dry edible peas was placed at 457,000 acres. About 374,000 acres of the total 457,000-acre goal are of the smooth edible varieties.

OPA Reduces Sugar for Home Canning as Supplies Decrease

A tightened home canning sugar program for the 1945 season has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The action was taken through the issuance of Amendment 8 to Second Revised Ration Order 3, effective February 23. Major features of the program are:

1. On the basis of her actual need, the housewife will obtain all of her sugar for home canning by applying to her local War Price and Rationing Board. OPA will provide an application form containing helpful suggestions to aid the housewife in estimating her needs, and asking several simple questions about the home canning done last year and about the number of quarts of fruit she expects to can this year.

2. No ration stamp in War Ration Book Four will be good for canning sugar this year.

3. For canning fruits or fruit juices, the allowance will be on the basis of one pound of sugar for each four quarts to be canned. The total allowance must not exceed 20 pounds per person, or 160 pounds to a single family, even though the family may contain more than eight persons. Within the maximum allowance, only five pounds of sugar for each person named in the family application may be allowed for canning vegetables and for making jams, jellies, relishes, catsup, etc.

4. Applications will not be accepted after October 31, 1945. OPA district office will announce the dates when issuance of coupons will begin and end in each area. These dates will be related to the canning season in the area. In no case will more than two applications be accepted from any family.

5. The local boards will issue five-pound home canning sugar coupons good through November 30, 1945. To meet individual requirements more exactly, the boards also will issue one-pound coupons.

6. For the person producing home canned foods for sale, no more sugar than was used for this purpose during 1944 will be allowed.

Northwest Salmon Canners

The following were elected officers of the Northwest Salmon Canners Association at its annual meeting: President, Peter J. Andrae; vice president, Vance T. Sutter; and secretary-treasurer, Jack Wolf, all of Seattle, Wash.

REPORT OF NEW BUSH LIMA VARIETIES FOR CANNING

Editor's note: The following article was prepared by Roy Magruder, Senior Olericulturist, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Disease, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Progress has been made in the last ten years in the production of bush lima beans of better quality than Henderson Bush for canning and freezing purposes. Baby Fordhook, Early Baby Potato, and Baby Potato were the first small-seeded limas introduced in the 1930's. Although commonly considered to be of superior quality, they have not been as consistently productive as Henderson Bush.

Green-cotyledon or green-seeded Henderson Bush types such as Thorogreen, Clarks Bush, and Cangreen are the most recent small-seeded introductions and, because of the retention of their green color until dry, they have been heralded as solving the hand-picking problem for canners of green limas. Their yields have not been equal to Henderson Bush in most tests and the quality, except for the color factor, has not been better than Henderson. The difficulty of separating more mature green beans from the less mature green ones either by brine separation or by hand may result in the packing of products of a quality that will ultimately have a depressing effect on the market for canned green

limas. Failure to solve this problem of separation of the hard from the soft green beans may result in prejudicing the buying public against canned limas. In the "prediction of things to come" is a highly productive bush lima with green seed coats and green cotyledons that may be canned as a "dry, soaked" lima or used in soups after soaking.

Lima bean breeders are attaining their goal of producing a bush lima of Fordhook quality that is productive enough to warrant harvesting and vining by machine in the same way as Henderson. Some of the new varieties promise to be even earlier than Henderson. (Notice of introductions will appear in the LETTER as released.)

Although bred primarily to meet the needs of growers for the fresh market for large-seeded bush limas, the two recent introductions of the USDA Fordhook 242 and Early Market, have been productive enough under a wide range of conditions to warrant their limited trial by canners with equipment for cutting and vining. Viners may need adjustments to take care of the heavier vines and to prevent mashing the beans, but the pods are thinner and, therefore, more easily threshed when green than regular Fordhook. The eating quality of these varieties when canned and frozen has been equal to or better than that of Fordhook.

Small-seeded Lima Bean Trials Conducted in Delaware

Five varieties of small-seeded lima beans were tested by the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station in a randomized block experiment with six replications to find if possible a vigorous high-yielding variety that produced plump beans of high quality under Delaware conditions. Yield results of this test are shown in the following table, which is reprinted from the Station's latest annual report (Bulletin No. 244):

| Variety | Lbs. per acre of green unshelled pods | Av. no. of green unshelled pods per lb. | Av. wt. (gm.) of beans in 1-lb. green unshelled pods | | | Yield (lb.) of shelled beans per acre ¹ | Percentage of green beans |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| | | | Av. no. of beans per pod | beans in 1-lb. green unshelled pods | Yield (lb.) of shelled beans per acre ¹ | | |
| Henderson Bush lima... | 7.115 | 102 | 2.78 | 145.0 | 2.274 | 80.7 | |
| Thorogreen..... | 7.725 | 103 | 2.85 | 141.5 | 2.410 | 100.0 | |
| Baby potato..... | 7.521 | 124 | 2.82 | 147.0 | 2.437 | 86.4 | |
| Early baby potato.... | 7.463 | 115 | 2.98 | 118.0 | 1.941 | 83.8 | |
| Md. thick-seeded..... | 6.215 | 158 | 2.47 | 105.4 | 1.414 | 91.0 | |

¹ Difference required for significance at the 5 per cent level = 308 pounds.

Tomato Spraying in Wisconsin

"The results secured in southeastern Wisconsin are conclusive in demonstrating that in this area (and this statement may be safely applied to the general area to the north) economical increases in yield can be expected rarely from spraying of tomatoes," according to a new publication issued by the Wisconsin Experiment Station entitled *Limitations of Spraying Tomatoes in Wisconsin* (Research Bulletin

152). The report comprises studies from 1937 to 1942, inclusive, conducted in Kenosha and Racine counties. The bulletin states in part:

That "perhaps the most significant result of this investigation is . . . the emphasis thrown on fertility in relation to yield and quality. It was originally thought that improved quality would be sufficient to justify spraying but this was not found to be the case. Much greater increase in quality at the

cannery was secured by raising fertility than by applying fungicides." The studies reveal that "in general it is a waste of time, money and effort" to use sprays on tomatoes.

Sweet Corn Seed Stock Test

In a replicated test of fifty-two seed stocks of sweet corn at College Park, Maryland, during 1944, records were taken for length of growing period, premature dying due to disease, size of plant and ear, husk and cull loss, and yield of ears per acre as well as yield per plant at the canning stage of maturity.

Results of this test are published in *Sweet Corn Field Trials, 1944 (Miscellaneous Publication No. 31)* and copies are available upon application to the Department of Agronomy, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Maryland.

Carrot Yellows in New York

Carrot yellows, a disease which appears to be on the increase in some areas, is more serious in the late-harvested crop grown for processing because of the longer growing season, according to an article appearing in the January issue of Farm Research, published by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. The severity of the disease depends a great deal upon the age of the plant when it is attacked and the length of time the disease has to develop before the crop is harvested. The virus which causes it lives over the winter in a number of hosts, and is then carried by insects feeding on diseased plants located in orchards, ditchbanks, or fence rows in the vicinity of carrot fields. The eradication of the overwintering weed hosts and the selection of fields as far away from such plants as is possible will help to reduce this disease.

Vegetable Variety Tests

Reports of variety and strain trials conducted during 1944 at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station for snap beans, peas, lima beans, and sweet corn have been issued recently in mimeographed form. In the snap bean trials, records were made of dimensions, shape and other characteristics of the pods. For the lima bean varieties tested, plant uniformity, pod uniformity and quality of shelled beans were especially noted, and diagrams of typical seeds and pod are shown in the publication. The percentage of peas in the commercial sieve size grades is given in the records made of varieties of peas tested.

Somervell to Help Canners Get Prisoner of War Labor

In response to a letter transmitting to him the resolution of the Association's Planning Committee with regard to the need of more prisoner of war labor for the 1945 season, Lt. Gen. Breton Somervell has written the Association:

"The increased needs of the food processing industry for prisoner of war labor for the 1945 packing season, as you describe them, have been discussed with the Provost Marshal General. I find that he is fully cognizant of your requirements. Every effort will be made to assist members of your Association in the solution of their labor supply problems.

"The constructive action of the Association in completing advance planning and estimates of need for prisoner of war labor has been most helpful."

The resolution, which was prepared by the Association's Manpower Committee for approval by the Planning Committee, pointed out that in 1944 approximately 25,000 prisoners of war had been made available and that the use of not less than 45,000, with a probable addition of 5,000 to take care of the West Coast, is essential if the needed packs are to be made in 1945.

Used Tin Conservation Urged

Used tin can collections from civilian sources in 1944 declined almost 50 million pounds from the 1943 total, W. Thomas Hoyt, director of the War Production Board's Salvage Division, reported in an appeal to householders and restaurants, hotels, and other commercial establishments to save and prepare all used tin cans for return to detinning plants.

"Americans are throwing away two out of three used tin cans," Mr. Hoyt said. "They are destroying the tin in these cans, which could be reclaimed at our detinning plants, now operating at less than 50 per cent of capacity." Tin can collections from civilians in 1944 totaled only 383,089,507 pounds, a decline of 48,160,624 pounds from the 1943 total, he said.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since February 9, 1945:

Blue Ridge Cooperative Cannery, Inc., Floyd, Va.

Brugh Canning Co., Fincastle, Va.

Capolino Packing Corp., Atwater, Calif.

Consumers Cooperative Assn., Kansas City, Mo.

Edwardsville Creamery Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

Frye Realty Co., Harrington, Me.

Knightstown Cannery, Inc., Knightstown, Ind.

Lawtons Canning Co., Lawtons, N. Y.

Littlestown Canning Co., Inc., Littlestown, Pa.

Morrisstown Canning Co., Inc., Morrisstown, Ind.

D. W. Putnam Co., Hammondsport, N. Y.

Salamonie Packing Co., Warren, Ind.

T. C. Slaughter, Reedville, Va.

James T. Smith, Fawn Grove, Pa.

Sweetser Packing Co., Inc., Sweetser, Ind.

Tennessee Fresh Frozen Foods, Inc., Portland, Tenn.

J. G. Townsend & Co., Georgetown, Del.

Wilson Co., Barton, Ark.

S. G. Wimmer, Christiansburg, Va.

Use of Refrigerator Cars is Further Restricted by ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with the following exceptions, is prohibiting the use of standard or giant refrigerator cars for the transportation of canned foods from 12:01 a. m. March 1 to 12:01 a. m. November 15. The order does not apply to shipments loaded under the provisions of ICC Service Order No. 104 as amended and westbound shipments destined to points in the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington.

At the same time, the ICC issued General Permit No. 3, effective 12:01 a. m. March 1, and expiring 12:01 a. m. March 20, exempting the shipment of canned milk from the provisions of Taylor's ICC Order No. 219 as it applies to the furnishing or supplying of a refrigerator car or cars for loading canned milk or transporting or moving a refrigerator car or cars loaded with canned milk originating in States east of the eastern borders of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and north of the northern borders of the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina, providing waybills show reference to this permit.

Illinois Canners Officers

The following were elected officers of the Illinois Canners Association at its annual meeting: President, Louis Ratzesberger, Hooperston; vice president, J. W. Thuma, Sycamore; and secretary-treasurer, W. D. Jones, Streator.

Bahamas Tomato Crop Large

The tomato crop in the Bahama Islands is expected to be of bumper proportions because of favorable weather and an increase in acreage planted, according to the Department of Commerce.

Planning Subcommittee

Chairman Howard T. Cumming of the N. C. A. Planning Committee has announced the appointment of a subcommittee composed of H. F. Krimendahl, chairman, N. O. Sorensen, and E. E. Willkie to work with the various government agencies in carrying out the recommendations of the Planning Committee concerning government procurement, support and subsidy programs, surplus food disposal, and renegotiation.

Mexican Fishing Fees Lowered

On February 21, the Government of Mexico, by presidential decree, reduced by 25 per cent the fees for fishing licenses which were increased in the law of December 31, 1943, by amendment of the Fisheries Tariff Act of November 17, 1939, according to information furnished to the Division of Mexican Affairs of the U. S. State Department by the Mexican Embassy in Washington.